

MEANING OF YELLOW FLAG FLYING AT THE MASTHEAD

How Cholera Is Handled at the Port of New York; Only Health Officer Has Power to Order Flag Lowered.

(New York Letter to Evening Herald)

New York, August 11.—That yellow flag which flies from the stay between foremast and mainmast of incoming steamships from foreign ports is the world-wide emblem of quarantine. It is the shipowner's warning against intruders, and his signal to the health officer to come aboard. Revenue cutters, mail boats, newspaper tugs, and all kinds of the mosquito fleet that extend a welcome to new arrivals are here to the yellow flag and sooner or later to the noisy little tug that carries the boarding doctor and runs her insignificant tenders against the steel sides of the liner. Only the health officer has power to lower the flag, and until it is hauled down, no one except attaches of his department is permitted to board the ship. The lowering of the flag signifies that the ship has received clearance—the health officer's term for clearance—and then the customs and mail boats can range alongside, while the ship gets under way for the pier.

In these days of cholera-carriers, quarantine regulations necessarily stiffen particularly with regard to ships that come from the infected Mediterranean ports, and the medical examination of an immigrant vessel calls for more than ordinary care. Every ship is obliged to carry among her officers a medical bill of health, which purports to give the sanitary conditions existing at her sailing port. These are merely formal documents, and it is doubtful whether, at the present time, they approximate the truth, so far as Italian ports are concerned, at least apparently, there has been a tendency on the part of the Italian government to suppress facts relating to the area of cholera infection, and only within the last few weeks has the public begun to realize that the disease is likely to travel westward with almost every Mediterranean ship.

Have Watched Course of Disease.
So far as Dr. Alvin H. Doty, New York's health officer, whose station is at Cittino, S. L., and the authorities of the United States Marine Hospital service. The federal government's agents and Dr. Doty's correspondents in foreign cities long ago began to trace the course of cholera in Europe, and as a consequence the port's authorities have watched incoming ships carefully for well-sifted cases and the dangerous carriers—persons who hold the cholera organism in their system, but show no signs of illness. That so many have been caught at the city's gateway is due to the methods of inspection and observation practiced at quarantine. When the doctors board a ship they take up the steerage passengers, with hats off, for a visual inspection, which frequently results in the detection of infection. Positive cases that have been isolated by the ship's surgeon, and passengers who have been treated in transit, but apparently have never undergone close scrutiny. The character of the examination depends largely on the sanitary conditions existing at the point of departure, the general health of the ship's company, length of time occupied by the voyage, and other factors. At the present time the port doctors are devoting their energies principally toward discovering mild, ambulatory, or convalescent cases that may pass unexamined in the visual test. They use their clinical thermometers freely, and the slightest elevation in the temperature of a passenger is sufficient cause for his removal to the detention station.

The most efficient safeguard is a bacteriological examination of cultures taken from the suspected passengers, and this has resulted in the discovery of cholera carriers, which, in the opinion of sanitarians, are calculated to spread the disease if permitted to pass unrecognized. A dose of saline solution is usually sufficient to light up, as doctors say, the latent organism in a carrier, and the case almost immediately becomes positive.

The Quarantine of Old.
In former days, when a quarantine meant a detention of 40 days, and sanitary science was in its infancy, the loss to commerce was tremendous through the enforced idleness of ships in various ports. With the discarding of the theory that carriers are mediums of infection, and cooperation of ship's doctors with port health authorities, loss of time through detention has been reduced to a minimum. It is to the advantage of steamship companies to stimulate their doctors to discover cases of infection early in the voyage.

and some even go so far as to give bonuses to surgeons who have done good work in isolating patients, and thus reducing or perhaps eliminating the annoyance and expense of detaining passengers at New York.

A few modern liners are equipped with isolation wards, which have no connection with the ship's general hospital, and on these vessels the surgeon is able to remove patients from compartments where they are a source of danger to their fellow travelers. On ships which do have isolation wards, the surgeon sometimes puts an infectious case in a single room, although this is not always practicable. At all events he is required to keep a careful, medical history of all cases developed in transit, so that the quarantine doctor may have first hand information.

One of the principal factors in determining the necessary length of detention is the period of incubation. In cholera cases this is said to vary, and last week it was decided to hold infected ships at quarantine for ten days instead of five. The presence of cholera carriers indicated that the public would be better protected if the period were lengthened. It is possible that in future, at least while a cholera invasion is threatening, there will be medical supervision of immigrants after their release. This will involve reexamination of the part of boards of health in the various cities to which the newcomers go. It has been decided to extend the bacteriological examination to every incoming steerage passenger from the Mediterranean, at each port along the coast. This has virtually been done already in New York, according to the quarantine doctors.

Although obvious efforts have been made to create a cholera scare, New York apparently has reached the conclusion that modern sanitary science is a sufficient guarantee against the importation of bacteria. It has also refused to become excited over herald tales of conditions at the detention islands Hoffman and Swinburne, which lie about half a mile off the south shore of Staten Island. The islands came under Dr. Doty's supervision in 1903, when the quarantine commissioners were abolished and their duties handed over to the health officer.

Before Dr. Doty took charge of them, certain diseases, such as scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles and chicken pox that came into port were handled by the board of health whose ambulances and boats transferred patients to the city's contagious hospitals. The quarantine commissioners care for diseases "of the first class" only, but Dr. Doty treats all infectious cases at the Swinburne Island hospital. None of them reaches the city. Hoffman Island is merely a detention station, with accommodations for first, second and third-class or steerage passengers who have been exposed to disease and are held for observation. If they become ill they are removed to Swinburne.

MADERO FOLLOWING FALSE POLICY

Doctor Vasquez de Gomez Says He Will Sever Relations With Liberators If He Does Not Change Tactics.

Mexico City, Aug. 11.—Dr. Francisco Vasquez de Gomez Monday night said that he had not severed relations with Francisco I. Madero, but that if the leader of the late revolution would not change his policy it would be necessary that he desist his independence.

"I do not know the reason for the arrests of certain officials of the army of liberty," he declared, "but I consider it a most impolitic movement. If such proceedings are continued a number of men will raise the standard of revolt, and seeking the fastnesses of the mountains may carry on a guerrilla war or even worse disrupt the nation. We are now in a time of peril, and great tact should be used to keep all elements within bounds. After the elections the government can proceed with more surely, but for the present we should strive not to provoke any man to take up arms against the existing authorities."

General Diaz, after his successful revolution, gave offices to those of his colleagues whom he deemed fit, and for a time kept a number of men on the government payroll in order to avoid trouble. I am not recommending that we should follow in the footsteps of the ex-president, but I feel quite sure if the present policy is followed it will result in grave danger to the Mexican nation."

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POSSIBLE OIL AREA MAY EXTEND OVER VAST FIELD

Herald Correspondent on the Ground Says Geological Formations Indicate Fifteen Hundred Square Miles.

(By Evening Herald Special Correspondent.)

Seven Lakes, N. M., Aug. 11.—The locality known as the Seven Lakes country is about 37 to 40 miles from Thoreau, and 25 miles from Chaves, owing to a prolonged rain spell some time ago roads are generally bad, but the extra travel due to loss of oil claims is putting the roads in good shape. Campers are finding the country in fine shape, as there are frequent rain water lakes and very good grass everywhere.

As to the oil field, geological research indicates that the area under which the oil may be found is quite extensive, probably 30 miles wide from north to south, and 25 to 30 miles from east to west. Practically every quarter section has been located on for ten miles to the south and east and 12 or 15 miles north and west from the well.

The well itself is situated on T. P. Miller's "Seven Lakes" ranch, and is 382 feet in depth. Oil was first encountered at something over 200 feet, but a very slight flow. At about 250 feet the larger flow of oil was entered, and this flow is accompanied by gas, owing to the fact that the well was drilled for water, and a perforated casing was used, there is a large amount of water about 200 feet above the oil and the flow of water is so strong that it is impossible to lower it and bring up any of the oil undiluted. When the water is lowered as much as possible the rush of gas is quite noticeable, being strong enough to shake the projecting portion of the well casing.

Numerous other locators have declared their intention of starting wells as soon as the drilling rigs can be brought in and as these are in various parts of the field it will soon be well explored.

There is no great rush, but several surveying parties are steadily at work and some new locators are arriving daily. As to choice of locations there can scarcely be said to be any, except for immediate speculative value, as there are no means of determining until further drilling is done whether the present well is in the best part of the basin or not, as oil was encountered in drilling two wells 12 and 16 miles, respectively, to the southwest.

FULGHUM RELEASED MORGAN HARDING IS JAILED

Wheel of Fate Turns Around Yesterday: One Man Gets Out of Prison on Bond; Another is Arrested.

Nearly a month ago J. O. Fulghum, a cowboy and ranger, was arrested by county officers in Albuquerque on a charge of harboring a sixteen-year-old girl for immoral purposes. He was released on territorial authorities, only to be immediately arrested on the same charge by federal officers. Following a preliminary hearing he was held by the U. S. grand jury under bond of \$100. Fulghum was released from jail yesterday afternoon on a bond furnished by T. J. Ross of Roswell, and W. S. Hupwell of Albuquerque.

The man who swore to the territorial and federal complaints against Fulghum is Morgan Harding. Whether Fulghum had anything to do with the preposition or not is not known, but shortly before Fulghum was released from jail he had the satisfaction of seeing Harding take his place.

Harding was arrested by Sheriff Domingo E. Sanchez of Socorro county, and taken to Socorro last night. It is alleged that Harding owed a board bill of \$125 to Mrs. M. E. Walker of Socorro, which aforesaid board bill he neglected and failed to pay. Harding, it is said, secured two men to go to his bond that he would settle the imbecilities, later jumping the bond and leaving Socorro on a horse and coming to Albuquerque. Fulghum and Harding were thrown together in Albuquerque and both men went to Fulghum's ranch east of the imbeciles to live. According to Fulghum, Harding refused to work on the place for his keep and they had a fight, which culminated in Harding swearing to a complaint against Fulghum on the charge which is to be considered by the federal grand jury this fall.

An ordinary case of diarrhoea can, as a rule, be cured by a stale dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This remedy has no superior for bowel complaints. For sale by all dealers.

S.S.S. CURES BLOOD POISON

Contagious Blood Poison manifests itself in the most loathsome symptoms, such as ulcerated mouth and throat, copper-colored spots, and even sores and ulcers on different portions of the body. The poison causes the hair to fall out, and sometimes the glandular system is attacked. No medicine can cure Contagious Blood Poison which does not rid the circulation of every particle of the insidious virus. The least faint left in the blood will break out fresh when treatment is left off. **S.S.S.** is the real and certain cure for Contagious Blood Poison; it goes into the circulation, and by removing every particle of the poison, and adding rich, healthy qualities to the blood, forever cures this powerful disorder. All who suffer with this disease may cure themselves in the privacy of their homes by using **S.S.S.** and following instructions contained in our Home Treatment Book, which we will send, together with any medical advice desired, free of charge. **S.S.S.** is for sale at drug stores.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

INJURED IN KANSAS

Emporia, Kan., Aug. 10.—While Mrs. Emma Blahut, of Las Vegas, N. M., was waiting for a train at the Santa Fe station Saturday afternoon she fainted and fell across the first track, breaking her right arm above the wrist. She had a 14-month-old baby in her arms when she fell, but the child was not hurt. A doctor was called and she was taken to St. Mary's hospital, where the broken bone was set. Other than the broken arm, Mrs. Blahut suffered no ill effects from her fall, and was able to continue on her way to Las Vegas this morning, where her parents live.

"WE DO WHAT WE ADVERTISE"

The Golden Rule Dry Goods Co.

Specials for Saturday, Aug. 12, 9 A. M.

A TWO HOURS' SALE OF

Sheetings & Muslins

At Special Sale Prices. The Quality High Class. The Prices the Lowest.

On Sale for?

Come and See. You Will Be Satisfied

Ladies' Wash Dresses for \$1.95

Just received another big lot Ladies' Wash Dresses, all new styles, assorted sizes in Fine Ginghams, Swisses and Cotton Foulards, values to \$7.50, bought **\$1.95** at a great sacrifice, all to be sold tomorrow for . . .

Ladies Fine Scarfs
On Sale Saturday
at 9 a. m. for 69c

Ladies Finest Silk
Scarfs, values to
\$2.00, very select

Choice 69c

Children's Knit
Waists 2 for 25c

Big line Children's
Knit Waists worth
25c each, all sizes
on sale for

two for 25c

SATURDAY, AUG. 12, AT 9 A. M.

Ladies' Silk Hose
36c pair.

Ladies' Black Silk
Hose worth 50c
pair, on sale Sat-
urday, at 9 a. m.

for 36c Pr.

Our Big Embroidery Sale WILL BE CONTINUED ALL DAY SATURDAY

Extraordinary Values from the Narrow up to the Widest Flounces

SANATORIUM IS TO BE ERECTED IN DEATH VALLEY

Old-Timer Says Deadly Gas May Become Curative Agent for Tubercular Patients. Killing the Germ.

In Death Valley, Inyo county, Calif., which has hitherto been fatal to man and beast that ventured within its confines, a great sanatorium for tuberculosis is to be built, says a writer in the St. Louis Post Dispatch. J. W. Blahut, miner, prospector and physician, first suggested it, and those of his profession who have investigated it endorse it enthusiastically.

Nowhere in the world is there a place more ideal for such a sanatorium, says the writer. The climate is perfect for persons with weak lungs. Day after day the sun shines undimmed by the least vapor. Day after day the temperature hardly varies a degree. Surrounding the famous valley tower the mountains, ranging in color from dingy, barned-out tints of blue and shadowy gray

to heights of 10,000 feet above the valley floor.

The plant of the sanatorium as proposed by the promoter will stand on the valley's edge, about 3000 or 3500 feet above the sea. From the town that must be transplanted there some 3000 people will climb the mountains with steps away to the very depths of the valley, 2500 feet below sea level, where the air is so heavy even in the sun that it is difficult for humans to breathe—even without the deadly gases that form in the ravines and gullies.

According to Dr. Blahut, who has spent 72 years in and about the valley, the gas which proves so fatal to all that comes to it—this gas may be made the curative agent for consumption. He says it will kill the germs of tuberculosis.

It is carbolic acid gas that gives the valley its deadly qualities. No animal, or even man, can live in it long, especially in summer when the sun rises above the broken sky. There, the tiny dragon animals of the southwest, though tougher and more hardy than horses, suffer more than the larger animals because they are smaller and so move around the deeper gullies, and stay still longer, breathing as much as the gas moves them. A man on foot feels the effect of the gas more quickly than one on horseback.

Blahut has based his plan for the sanatorium on this fact. Below the main buildings, there will be a row of little shacks. They will open out to the valley—in the places where the gas has just arrived. In these little shacks the highly-diluted fumes of the gas will begin

STRONG AWARDED THE CONTRACT FOR SCHOOL FURNITURE LAST NIGHT

At a special meeting of the board of education held in the Central school building last night Strong Brothers were awarded the contract for furnishing the schools with furniture such as desks and other equipment which will be necessary for equipping the eighth grade department, which is to be started this year in the library building. Several merchants had bids in for the furniture, which will be in place before the opening day of school. Those present at the meeting last night were President, A. J. Mahoy, J. W. Collier, George Glogau, Noah Field, A. A. Trimble, M. K. Webster.

SATURDAY'S SPECIAL SALE

1/2-lb. pigg. Scheppe's coconut	15c
Corn starch, per pigg.	5c
California tomatoes, can	10c
2 cans string beans	25c
2 pigg. C. & O. soda crackers	25c
1/2-lb. of Lipton's tea	30c
Corn beef, per can	15c
12-oz. can Schilling's big powder	30c
3 cans of tar soap	10c
26c bottle of catup	25c
6 lbs. of rice	25c
Hires' Extract of root beer	25c
1/2-lb. pigg. of Cottontail	31.20
9 lbs. of choice potatoes	25c
We carry all kinds of fruit preserving and jelly-making supplies.	
THE MAZE.	
WM. KLEKE, Proprietor.	
211 South First Street.	

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